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(54) Improvements relating to a method of compensating for defective elements of a pixel array imaging device

(57) A method of compensating for defective elements of a spatial light modulator (SLM) used for exposing a photoconductive printer drum, which elements are "stuck on" comprises the steps of providing extra rows of said SLM, which extra rows comprise a white balancing area; determining the number of said defective pixel-

generating elements in each column of said SLM; for each said defective element in a column of said SLM, addressing elements in a corresponding column of said white balancing area as "off"; and addressing all other elements in said white balancing area as "on".

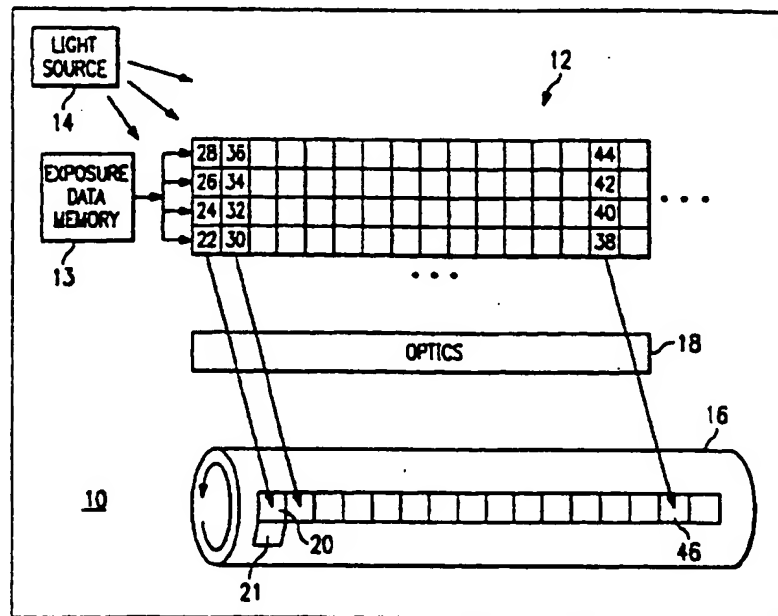


FIG. 1

## TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates generally to electro-photographic printing with a spatial light modulator (SLM), and more particularly to generating grayscale images with data that represents time integration values. In particular, the invention relates to the compensation of defects in such an environment.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Spatial light modulator ("SLM") technology has found applications in many fields, a significant one of which is electrophotographic printing. In general, an SLM is an array of light-emitting, light-transmitting or light-reflecting elements, which are individually addressable, usually with electronic signals. Many SLMs are binary, having an addressing scheme that switches its elements to either to an "on" or an "off" state to form the image.

[0003] One type of SLM is a digital micro-mirror device (DMD), sometimes referred to as a deformable mirror device. The DMD has an array of hundreds or thousands of tiny tilting mirrors. To permit the mirrors to tilt, each is attached to one or more hinges mounted on support posts, and spaced by means of an air gap over underlying addressing circuitry. The addressing circuitry provides electrostatic forces, which cause each mirror to selectively tilt. For printing applications, the DMD is addressed with exposure data and in accordance with the data, light is selectively reflected or not reflected from each mirror to the printer drum.

[0004] Existing electrophotographic printer technologies make use of an organic photoconductive ("OPC") drum. Depending on the type of photoconductor used, the drum is either charged or discharged to attract toner, with the charging or discharging accomplished by reflecting light onto the drum. A page is printed by exposing the drum, array-by-array. The drum rotates in a direction known as the process direction, and overlapping arrays of data are superposed on the drum to accumulate charge (or discharge) on the drum by integration of several exposures. Thus, charge is integrated over time. The toner is then transferred to paper.

[0005] U.S. Patent No. 5,041,851, entitled "Spatial Light Modulation Printer and Method of Operation", describes the use of a spatial light modulator for exposing the OPC drum. That patent is herein incorporated by reference.

[0006] Ideally, the amount of toner that clings to any point on the drum is a function of the level of charge (or discharge) on that point. In this ideal case, grayscale printing (generating many shades of gray) could be done simply by adjusting the charge or discharge of each point so as to control the amount of toner at each point, with the desired gray scale then being printed.

However, with this approach, only a limited number of shades of gray can be achieved.

[0007] Grayscale of the kind required for high resolution imaging are produced by taking advantage of the ability of the human eye to integrate over an area. For example, a mid-level gray dot will be perceived if smaller dots of lighter and darker than mid-level gray are printed next to each other. For example, if two light gray dots of 1/600 of an inch square and two dark gray dots of 1/600 of an inch square are printed in a square, the eye will integrate the four dots and perceive a mid-gray dot of 1/300 of an inch square.

[0008] To assist in generating grayscale data, SLMs can be modulated in at least two ways: intensity modulation and spatial modulation. These techniques may be combined. These techniques are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,461,411, entitled "Process and Architecture for Digital Micromirror Printer", assigned to Texas Instruments Incorporated and incorporated herein by reference. For each image to be exposed, the SLM generates a series of microimages, which permit pixel-by-pixel variations in the duration of exposure and the area exposed.

[0009] In both intensity modulation and spatial modulation, the SLM must be addressed so that it exposes each pixel at the appropriate times. A goal of SLM-based printing systems is to accomplish this addressing with a minimum of processing and memory requirements.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The present invention is directed to a method of compensating for defective elements of a spatial light modulator (SLM) used for exposing a photoconductive printer drum, which elements are "stuck on", which method comprises the steps of providing extra rows of said SLM, which extra rows comprise a white balancing area; determining the number of said defective pixel-generating elements in each column of said SLM; for each said defective element in a column of said SLM, addressing elements in a corresponding column of said white balancing area as "off"; and addressing all other elements in said white balancing area as "on".

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

### [0011]

FIGURE 1 illustrates the relationship between an OPC drum and a DMD array.

FIGURE 2 illustrates an array of contone data to be printed on a page.

FIGURE 3 is a graphical representation, in time, of the relationship between lines on an OPC drum and

FIGURE 4 is a row integration sliding window array.

FIGURE 5 is a row integration gray scale lookup table.

FIGURE 6 is a microimage array.

FIGURE 7 is a row integration sliding window array after decrementing and sliding.

FIGURE 8 is a flow diagram for a sliding window approach.

FIGURE 9 is a graphical representation, in time, of the relationship between lines on an OPC drum and a DMD array.

FIGURE 10 is a multiple intensities sliding window array.

FIGURE 11 is a lookup table for gray scale using four light intensities.

FIGURE 12 is a graphical representation, in time, of the relationship between lines on an OPC drum and a DMD array.

FIGURE 13 is a multiple phases and intensities sliding window array.

FIGURE 14 is a gray scale lookup table with two phases and two intensities.

FIGURE 15 is a graphical representation, in time, of the relationship between lines on an OPC drum and a DMD array.

FIGURE 16 is a gray scale lookup table for a two intensities, four phase system.

FIGURE 17 is a pulse duration sliding window array.

FIGURE 18 is a gray scale lookup table for a three phase pulse duration modulation system.

FIGURE 19 is a gray scale lookup table for an anamorphic two duration pulse duration modulation system.

FIGURE 20 is an alternative embodiment gray scale lookup table for a two intensity four phase system.

FIGURE 21 is a block diagram of a printer.

[0012] For purpose of example, the following description is in terms of printer systems whose spatial light modulators (SLMs) are digital micro-mirror devices (DMDs). However, the same concepts apply to printer systems that use other types of pixel array imaging devices. For example, a printer system having an array of liquid crystal elements instead of a DMD array could be used. In the case of DMD, the image is generated by mirror elements, but for pixel array devices in general, the terms "pixels" or "elements" are often used. The pixels of the array usually have a one-to-one correspondence with the pixels of the image, and the context of the following description indicates where this is not the case.

[0013] FIGURE 1 illustrates a printer exposure unit 10 having a DMD 12 and a memory 13, in accordance with the present invention. Throughout this description, individual reflecting elements of DMD 12 are referred to as "mirrors" or "mirror elements".

[0014] Various types of these mirror elements suitable for DMD 12 are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,662,746, entitled "Spatial Light Modulator and Method"; U.S. Patent No. 4,956,619, entitled "Spatial Light Modulator"; U.S. Patent No. 5,061,049, entitled "Spatial Light Modulator and Method"; U.S. Patent No. 5,038,857, entitled "Multi-Level Deformable Mirror Device"; and European Patent Application Serial No.94120234.3, filed December 20 1994, Publication Number 0664470, published July 26, 1995, entitled "Improved Multi-Level Digital Micromirror Device." Each of these patents is assigned to Texas Instruments Incorporated, and each is incorporated herein by reference.

[0015] In the example of FIGURE 1, the mirror elements of DMD 12 are vertically aligned. However, in other embodiments, each row of DMD 12 could be staggered, such that the individual mirror elements are offset from row to row. By offsetting the rows, advantage can be taken of spatial modulation in the cross-process direction, as disclosed in U.S. Patent No.5,453,778, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Spatial Modulation in the Cross-Process Direction," which is assigned to Texas Instruments Incorporated, and incorporated herein by reference.

[0016] For purposes of providing a simple example, DMD 12 has only 4 rows of mirror elements with 16 mirror elements per row. However, for practical applications, DMD 12 may have many more rows and columns. A typical DMD 12 might have 1000 or more mirror elements per row. Light from a light source 14 is reflected by DMD 12 onto an OPC drum 16, in accordance with the "on" or "off" state of each mirror element. This state is determined by data delivered from an exposure data memory 13. As explained below, memory 13 delivers one bit of data for each mirror to be addressed during a single line period. The image is reflected and focused through an optics unit 18. As shown in FIGURE 1, light

from DMD 12 falls on OPC drum 16, with each mirror providing light for one pixel on the image. Only one line of pixels is explicitly illustrated, it being understood that many lines of pixels are simultaneously illuminated by DMD 12. Each pixel is either exposed or not, and thereby either charged or discharged for toner attraction. Two typical sizes for such pixels are 1/300 of an inch square and 1/600 of an inch square, although other sizes are within the scope of the present invention. The drum 16 will then rotate over the paper to be printed and the toner will be transferred from the drum 16 and fused to the paper, the line of pixels printing a line on the paper.

[0017] Because drum 16 is rotating, light is received at a line of pixels on drum 16 from different rows of mirrors on DMD 12 at different times. The desired amount of exposure time can be accomplished by pulsing light source 14 or by leaving light source 14 on and switching the mirrors on or off at the appropriate times. In one example, the "on" or "off" state of the mirrors or the amplitude of light source 14 is updated once for every line of drum movement (each line period). However, many other update speeds may be used without departing from the scope of the invention.

[0018] As shown in FIGURE 1, pixel 20 is exposed by a column of four mirrors 22-28 during four different time intervals as drum 16 rotates. Each time interval is a "line period". Likewise, pixel 46 is exposed by mirrors 38-44. Pixel 21, which is in the second row of pixels, is exposed by mirrors 22-28 but one line period later than pixel 20. Thus, each pixel of drum 16 is exposed in accordance with data delivered to four different mirrors in the same column of DMD 12 during four successive line periods.

[0019] U.S. Patent No. 5,461,411, entitled "Process and Architecture for Digital Micromirror Printer", herein incorporated by reference, describes methods of generating gray scales.

[0020] Generating a particular shade of gray at a pixel on the image involves the following steps. First, light is reflected onto the pixel (which may be divided into smaller "phases") and accumulated through time integration. This light discharges (or charges) the drum at the pixel and creates a three-dimensional voltage profile. The relationship between the light exposure and the voltage is non-linear, and the non-linear curve is called the Photo-Induced Discharge curve ("PIDC"). A development potential is applied to the drum and the toner particles are brought into contact. The mass of toner attracted to the pixel has a non-linear relationship to the voltage. The toner is then fused to the paper by applying heat. The mass of toner fused determines the gray scale.

[0021] The relationship between the light exposure on the drum and the final gray scale is not necessarily linear, and can be determined experimentally or through modeling. The relationship can be expressed as a lookup table that relates gray scale to the light exposure

needed on each phase. Through the following description, use of the term "grayscale" will refer to the cumulative light exposure at a pixel, rather than the actual perceived grayscale. Due to the non-linear relationship described above, it is possible that two different exposure profiles may result in the same perceived grayscale, and alternatively that two different profiles with the same cumulative exposure may result in different perceived grayscales.

[0022] It should be understood that the mirrors shown in FIGURE 1 are exemplary only, and that other shaped mirrors may be used as well. In particular, the mirrors shown in FIGURE 1 are square, and are referred to as isomorphic DMDS. Anamorphic DMDS may also be used. For example, rectangular DMDS having half the height of those shown in array 12 may also be used. Furthermore, the optics 18 may be used to make isomorphic mirrors effectively anamorphic, and vice versa.

[0023] FIGURE 2 illustrates a set of greyscale values, representing an image to be printed. A number of lines are to be printed, designated as Line<sub>0</sub> through Line<sub>L-1</sub>. Each row of values corresponds to a line, and contains the greyscale data for each pixel on the line. In the example shown, each line includes n pixels. For example, the first row of the array of FIGURE 2, Line<sub>0</sub>, contains data for pixel P<sub>0,0</sub> through P<sub>0,n-1</sub>. As explained below, these greyscale values are stored in memory 13 and used as the basis for microimage data for delivery to DMD 12. The microimages are time-integrated to result in the desired grayscale image.

#### ROW INTEGRATION WITH A SINGLE LIGHT INTENSITY

[0024] FIGURE 3 illustrates a method of successively exposing each pixel of the image by light from mirror elements in the same column of DMD 12. For example, a line of pixels will first be exposed by a first row of mirror elements, then exposed by a second row of mirror elements, followed by exposures from two succeeding rows of mirror elements. This accumulates exposure on particular pixels, thus allowing for the printing of different gray scales.

[0025] In the example of this description, each pixel is exposed by 4 mirrors. More specifically, a particular pixel on image Line<sub>0</sub> is exposed first by mirror M<sub>3</sub>, then by mirror M<sub>2</sub>, then by mirror M<sub>1</sub>, then by mirror M<sub>0</sub>. These exposures occur at times t=0 through t=3, respectively. Although in reality, the exposures are in the same place, for purposes of illustration in FIGURE 3, the exposures are spread horizontally. The mirrors M<sub>0</sub> - M<sub>3</sub> might be any column of four mirrors on DMD 12, such as mirrors 22, 24, 26, and 28 of FIGURE 1.

[0026] At the beginning of each new exposure period, the DMD 12 is addressed with a new set of data. The data delivered to each mirror is binary in the sense that it indicates whether that mirror should be ON or

OFF during that exposure period. The binary data (0 or 1 values) for all mirrors of DMD to be addressed during a single exposure period is referred to herein as "microimage" data. In the example of FIGURE 3, four microimages,  $m_0 - m_3$ , are superposed to represent the final image.

[0027] Although FIGURE 3 illustrates the complete exposure of only one pixel (on Line 0), all other pixels are exposed in the same manner. Pixels in the same column are exposed by the same mirror elements, but with other microimage values. Pixels in different columns are exposed by different mirror elements.

[0028] The microimages can be visualized as moving down the "page" represented by pixels on drum 16. In the example shown, DMD 12 moves down the page one line at a time. At each new position, DMD 12 receives new data and generates a new microimage. At each new position, all but the top one of the previously exposed lines of the image are part of the new microimage. A new line of the image is also part of the new microimage.

[0029] The sliding window approach involves the retrieval of data from memory 13 for providing the microimage data to DMD 12. The memory 13 uses pointers to simulate a sliding window, which at any given time contains the grayscale data from which the current microimage is derived. The pointers are reassigned so that the sliding window slides down the page. At each new position of the sliding window, each pixel's grayscale value is updated to account for the previous microimage exposure of that pixel's total exposure.

[0030] FIGURE 4 illustrates a sliding window array for a row integration system. This array is stored in memory 13. As shown in FIGURE 4, the sliding window array has R rows, designated  $ROW_0$  through  $ROW_{R-1}$ . The array contains an exposure value for each pixel to be exposed. The number of rows in the sliding window corresponds to the number of rows of the microimages generated by DMD 12.

[0031] FIGURE 5 illustrates a look-up table for obtaining the exposure values in the sliding window array of FIGURE 4. The lookup table maps a desired grayscale into exposure values to be stored in the sliding window array. Each exposure value is the number of exposures that a pixel is to receive. Thus, the number of sliding window array rows must be at least as great as the highest number of exposures in the lookup table. For example, the lookup table of FIGURE 5 has 9 as the highest exposure value, and thus at least 9 sliding window array rows are needed.

[0032] In operation, the sliding window array is initialized with all zeros. The exposure values for the first line of the image are then addressed as the last row of the array. In this description, the array rows are identified with pointers, so that no actual copying of data from one location from another is required. Of course, the sliding window could also be implemented with copying, such that data is written into appropriate locations in

memory.

[0033] FIGURE 6 illustrates how microimage data is obtained from the exposure values of FIGURE 4. For the first microimage, all of the mirrors of DMD 12 are OFF except the appropriate mirrors in the last row of DMD 12. This last row will expose the first line of the image during the first exposure period. The mirrors of DMD  $ROW_{R-1}$  will be ON or OFF, depending on the information in  $ROW_{R-1}$  of the sliding window array. As illustrated, if the exposure value for a mirror is  $3_1$ , the mirror is ON. If the exposure value is 0, the mirror is OFF.

[0034] FIGURE 7 illustrates the sliding window array of FIGURE 4, but after the first exposure. The exposure values of  $ROW_{R-1}$  have been decremented to reflect the first exposure.  $ROW_{R-1}$  has been read-addressed as  $ROW_{R-2}$ . Furthermore, a new row of exposure values is addressed as  $ROW_{R-1}$ , for the second line of the image, which is Line 1 of FIGURE 2.

[0035] The process of obtaining a microimage from the sliding window values, then updating the sliding window continues until all the exposure values from FIGURE 2 have been used to generate microimages, and thus to generate the page to be printed.

#### GENERAL APPROACH FOR SLIDING WINDOW ARRAY

[0036] FIGURE 8 illustrates a generalized process for using a sliding window array of exposure values. It describes the process described above in connection with FIGURES 3 - 7 for row integration, as well as the processes described below for other types of grayscale printing.

[0037] Step 80 is initializing the sliding window array with 0s.

[0038] In step 82, the sliding window array is addressed for the first microimage. In other words, during the first exposure period, which begins at time  $t=0$ , row  $ROW_{R-1}$  is loaded with exposure values. All other rows of the sliding window array remain initialized at zero.

[0039] In step 84, a microimage is generated based on the exposure values in the sliding window array. After generating the microimage, which includes loading the microimage data into DMD 12 and exposing drum 16, in step 86, the sliding window array is decremented. Decrementing is accomplished by subtracting one unit from each exposure value in the sliding window array that corresponds to a pixel that has been exposed.

[0040] After decrementing the sliding window array, exposure values will be readressed to the sliding window so that the sliding window corresponds to the new position of drum 16. Thus, the process loops back to step 82. Rows of exposure values receive addresses for preceding rows of the array, such that each row receives exposure values from the next row down. Expressed as a formula,  $ROW_K = ROW_{K+1}$ . The top row of exposure

values, which should be now by decremented to 0 drops out of the sliding window. A new row of exposure values for the next line to be printed is addressed as the last row of the sliding array. Thus,  $ROW_{R-1} = Line_1$ . This process continues until all lines of the image have been exposed.

## MULTIPLE INTENSITY SYSTEM

[0041] FIGURE 9 illustrates a multiple intensity approach to grayscale printing. Like FIGURE 3, FIGURE 9 illustrates exposure of several pixels in one column of an OPC drum. For purposes of illustration, the exposures are spread horizontally, but are actually superposed. In the approach of FIGURE 9, the intensity of light source 14 of FIGURE 1 is cycled through different intensities. In particular, the representation of FIGURE 9 illustrates four different intensities,  $I_1, I_2, I_4, I_8$ , where the second intensity is twice the first, the third intensity is twice the second, and the fourth intensity is twice the third. It should be understood that the particular intensities are exemplary only, and other intensities may be used as well. With four intensity levels, and four mirrors used to expose each pixel, 16 grayscale levels (0 through 15, where  $8+4+2+1=15$ ) are available.

[0042] FIGURE 10 illustrates the sliding window array for the multiple intensities approach of FIGURE 9. Each row of the sliding window array includes exposure data for each intensity for each pixel on that row. Thus, each row is a two-dimensional array in itself, having  $p$  columns, where  $p$  is the number of pixels in a row, and  $i$  rows, where  $i$  is the number of different intensity levels available in the system.

[0043] The exposure data for each intensity corresponds to the number of exposures that each pixel should receive at a particular intensity level. This information is received from a lookup table such as that shown in FIGURE 11. The lookup table of FIGURE 11 maps the desired grayscale from the data of FIGURE 2 into the number of exposures required at each intensity level. For example, the sliding window array of FIGURE 10 shows pixel  $P_0$  of  $ROW_{R-1}$  having a grayscale level of 2, pixel  $P_1$  having a grayscale value of 31, and pixel  $P_{p-1}$  having a grayscale value of 63.

[0044] As discussed above in connection with FIGURE 8, for each exposure period, a microimage is generated based on the sliding window array of FIGURE 10, followed by decrementing and sliding the sliding window array. In the multiple intensities approach, decrementing is accomplished by subtracting one from the exposure value for the appropriate intensity of each pixel that has a value greater than zero. In the example of FIGURE 10, after the first exposure at intensity  $I_1$ , the  $I_1$  data value for pixel  $P_0$  of  $ROW_{R-1}$  will not be decremented, because it is zero. For pixel  $P_1$  of the same row, the  $I_1$  data value is decremented from the three to two, and for pixel  $P_{p-1}$ , the data value  $I_1$  is decremented from five to four.

## PULSE POSITIONING

[0045] FIGURE 12 illustrates a pulse position approach to grayscale printing. Like FIGURES 3 and 9, FIGURE 12 illustrates the relationship between a column of pixels of several lines on drum 16 and mirrors in a column of DMD 12. Pulse positioning is used to control where light from each of the mirrors falls on the drum.

[0046] In the example of FIGURE 12, the "on" time for every other microimage is alternatively delayed or advanced by  $1/4$  pixel height. The mirror that overlaps line  $L$  and line  $L+1$  is counted as contributing to Line  $L$ . Thus, a pixel on Line 0 is exposed by mirror  $M3$  at time  $t=0$  with intensity  $I1$  at phase  $P1$ , by mirror  $M2$  at time  $t=1$  with intensity  $I2$  at phase  $P2$ , and so on.

[0047] Thus, a particular pixel has two phases. These phases can be created by controlling when the light is reflected onto the OPC drum. This control can be performed by pulsing the light source at the desired times, or by using the mirrors to switch light onto the drum only at the appropriate times. Since the drum is always rotating, controlling the time at which light is reflected controls the position at which the light falls on logical pixels. Thus, the technique is referred to as pulse positioning.

[0048] Pulse positioning may be combined with changing of the light intensity, although this is not required. By changing the light intensity, greater numbers of different exposure profiles can be created, therefore allowing for a greater number of gray scales to be printed.

[0049] FIGURE 13 illustrates a sliding window array for a system using multiple phases and intensities. Each row of this sliding window array includes intensity data for each phase of the pixel. Thus, for a pixel having two phases, and using two intensities, each element of the array will have four exposure values. These four values are the number of exposures required for a given pixel's first phase at the first and second intensity levels, and that pixel's second phase at the first and second intensity levels.

[0050] FIGURE 14 illustrates a lookup table that is used to map the grayscale of FIGURE 2 to the sliding window array of FIGURE 13. As shown in FIGURE 14, a desired gray scale maps into a number of exposures for each phase at each intensity. With mirrors that result in an exposure that is the height of one line, the number of DMD rows equals the number of sliding window array rows. This number equals the number of intensities times the maximum number of exposures in the lookup table.

[0051] It should be understood that the number of intensity levels and the number of phases shown in FIGURES 12, 13, and 14 is exemplary only, and more or fewer intensities and phases may be used.

[0052] FIGURE 15 illustrates another example of multiple intensities and multiple phases. As shown in



FIGURE 15, anamorphic mirrors (or optics) are used, such that light exposes areas that are not square. In the example of FIGURE 15, these areas are rectangular, and four phases correspond to each pixel. With anamorphic optics as shown in FIGURE 15, two phases are independently exposed by two mirrors at the same time. Thus, for each microimage, data for two phases in the sliding window array will be decremented.

[0053] With the greyscale method of FIGURE 15, a sliding window array similar to that shown in FIGURE 13 is used, with the exception that each pixel has data for four phases and two intensities rather than for two phases and two intensities. FIGURE 16 illustrates a lookup table that may be used to map a desired greyscale level from the array of FIGURE 2 to a sliding window array.

[0054] The example of FIGURE 15, with anamorphic optics, multiple intensities, and overlapping phases, is exemplary only. It should be understood that many other combinations are possible. For example, anamorphic optics could be used without overlapping phases and with multiple intensities. In a situation where the anamorphic optics results in two mirrors per pixel, and using two intensities, the sliding window array would look the same as that shown in FIGURE 13.

#### PULSE DURATION

[0055] Another greyscale printing method is known as pulse duration modulation ("PDM"). With pulse duration modulation, the duration of a pulse is controlled, either by pulsing the light or by switching the mirrors, such that the exposure level is adjusted by controlling the length of time that the light shines on the OPC drum.

[0056] FIGURE 17 illustrates a sliding window array for pulse duration modulation. The example of FIGURE 17 has three different pulse durations, each having a different delay. The graphical representation of the relationship between the mirrors and the lines on the page is similar to that shown in FIGURE 9, with the intensity modulation being replaced by pulse duration modulation.

[0057] FIGURE 18 illustrates a lookup table that is used to map the greyscale data from the array of FIGURE 2 into the sliding window array of FIGURE 17. As shown in FIGURE 17, pixel  $P_0$  of  $ROW_{R-1}$  corresponds to a gray scale of 15, pixel  $P_1$  corresponds to a gray scale of 30, and pixel  $P_{P-1}$  corresponds to a gray scale of 31. For an isomorphic system, exemplary durations are 2.5%, 5%, and 10% for  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ , and  $D_3$ , respectively. These percent durations are expressed in terms of the percentage of the line period, where the line period is the amount of time for one row of pixels to rotate one row.

[0058] With pulse duration modulation, it is desirable in certain applications to delay the shorter duration pulses, to align the centers of each area of exposure. This is true because the drum 16 rotates while pixels

are being exposed, and thus the center of each exposure area depends on its duration.

[0059] Pulse duration modulation may be used with both isomorphic and anamorphic systems. FIGURE 19 illustrates a lookup table that is used to map greyscale data from the array of FIGURE 2 into a sliding window array for an anamorphic system (similar to that of FIGURE 15) using pulse duration modulation. Phases  $P_1$  and  $P_3$  are created by two adjacent mirrors of a column, and phases  $P_2$  and  $P_4$  are created by two other adjacent mirrors of the column. The appropriate duration times are shown in FIGURE 19 as 25% for phases  $P_1$  and  $P_3$  and 12.5% for phases  $P_2$  and  $P_4$ . Furthermore, phases  $P_2$  and  $P_4$  are delayed 6.25% to align their exposure centers with that of  $P_1$  and  $P_3$ .

#### ALTERNATIVE LOOKUP TABLE

[0060] As discussed above, the various lookup tables map the contone (gray scale) data from the array of FIGURE 2 to the appropriate sliding window array. The data that is entered into the sliding window array corresponds to the number of exposures for a particular pixel or phase at a particular intensity. However, data other than this type of "number of exposure" data can also be included in these lookup tables and sliding window arrays.

[0061] FIGURE 20 illustrates a lookup table in which exposure information is represented as a single number for all phases, rather than as separate numbers for each intensity level. This single number represents the desired exposure expressed in units of the lowest intensity for each phase. For example, with a system using four intensity levels, 1, 2, 4, and 8, times some base intensity level, a desired intensity level of 15 can be represented by one exposure at intensity level 8, one exposure at intensity level 4, one exposure at intensity level 2, and one exposure at intensity level 1, as in FIGURE 11. With the lookup table of FIGURE 20, however, an exposure intensity of 15 would be entered as a single data point of 15. This reduces the amount of memory required for the sliding window array, since only these single data points will be entered for each element in the array.

[0062] With such a lookup table, one decrementing strategy is as follows. First, the sum of the intensities in the repeat cycles is computed. In the example where the intensities cycle from 1 to 2 to 4 to 8, the sum is 15. If the current desired exposure from a sliding window array is greater than that sum, then the corresponding mirror is set to ON for the current intensity level, and the sliding window array entry for that pixel is then decremented by the current intensity. This continues until the desired exposure of a particular pixel is less than the sum of the intensities in the repeat cycle. Once this occurs, the binary representation of the desired exposure is logically ANDed with the current intensity. If the result is a one, then the corresponding mirror is

switched on and the appropriate entry in the sliding window is decremented.

## CONTROL SYSTEM

[0063] FIGURE 21 illustrates a block diagram of the circuitry that controls printer 10. As shown in FIGURE 21, a processor 100 receives data representing the image to be printed from data source 102 either directly or through memory 104. Source 102 may represent any device that can output data to be printed, such as a personal computer. The memory 13 is used to store data to be printed and to store other data, such as preprogrammed data for later printing. A processor 100 includes instructions for controlling its operation. Processor 100 is coupled to memory 13, light source 14, DMD 12, and OPC drum and motor 16. Processor 100 is also coupled to printer paper handling, and user I/O, and diagnostics block 106. In operation, processor 100 processes the data to be printed by controlling light source 14 and array 12. For example, processor 100 will determine the gray scale that must be written for a particular pixel, and control the particular mirrors of array 12 and light source 14 to accomplish that intensity at the pixel.

[0064] The memory 13 includes sliding window arrays such as those discussed above. Thus, processor 100 will control the DMD array 12 and light source 14 according to the sliding window array. After each exposure, processor 100 will decrement the sliding window array in memory 13 as discussed above. In this manner, memory requirements are greatly reduced. In particular, gray scale information can be maintained in as few as three memory blocks. The first memory block will include the contone data to be printed on a page, as represented by the array of FIGURE 2. This data may be received from block 102 of FIGURE 21. The second memory block will include a lookup table as discussed above. The third block will include the sliding window array. Processor 100 will execute instructions to carry out the flow diagram of FIGURE 8, accessing these memory blocks from memory 13.

## DEFECT COMPENSATION

[0065] The sliding window approach provides for a simple method for compensating defects in DMD 12. Three types of defects are black defects (where certain mirrors are stuck in the OFF position), white defects (where certain mirrors are stuck in the ON position), and non-uniformity (some mirrors resulting in greater exposure than other mirrors).

[0066] Black defects are handled by simply not decrementing a pixel's exposure value when the defective mirror is encountered. The microimage value for that mirror is set to off.

[0067] White defects may be handled by creating a constant background to eliminate their effect. First, the

maximum exposure that will result from the white defects in the column with the most number of white defects is determined. This exposure level is then used as a background exposure level, which is added to the exposure value for each pixel or pixel phase of the image.

[0068] During the print process, the background exposure is eliminated by choosing an appropriate development threshold. With the addition of the background, the effect of white defects may be subtracted during exposure either by pre-subtraction or by decrementing. As an example of pre-subtraction, if the background level is 8, and a pixel has a greyscale value that maps to a desired exposure of 20, then this exposure is incremented to  $20+8=28$ . If one or more white defects affect this pixel with intensity 4, then 4 is subtracted from the desired exposure to result in a net exposure of  $28-4=24$ , which is the value stored in the sliding window array. Then, the sliding window method described above is used, such that a pixel's exposure value in the sliding window array is not decremented when the defective mirror is encountered.

[0069] Alternatively, instead of pre-subtraction, a pixel's exposure value in the sliding window array is "force-decremented" when the defective pixel is encountered.

[0070] The inventive approach to white defect compensation is referred to herein as "white balancing", where extra white defects are simulated in a separate region of DMD 12 so as to equalize the effect of white defects. For  $n(b)$  or fewer black defects in each column, an extra  $n(b)$  rows used to compensate for missed exposures. Also, an extra  $n(w)$  rows are used for white balancing to equalize the effect of white defects. For columns of SLM 12 in which there are white defects, the same number of pixels in the corresponding column of the white balancing area are "off". If there are insufficient mirrors in the corresponding column to compensate for the defective pixel-generating elements of SLM 12, all mirrors of that column are "off". All other mirrors in the white balancing area are "on". This results in a constant background which can be eliminated from the print by choosing the appropriate development threshold.

[0071] The sliding window process described above can be modified to incorporate correction for non-uniformity in the SLM 12. There are two types of non-uniformity: one dimensional, where uniformity varies across the SLM in the cross-process direction, and two dimensional, where uniformity varies from mirror to mirror. The former usually results from illumination falloff and the latter from a combination of illumination falloff and mirror-to-mirror reflectance variations.

[0072] For both cases of non-uniformity, the same approach can be used. When decrementing the exposure value in the sliding window array, decrement by an effective exposure value, which is the product of the actual reflectance at the mirror times the intensity of the



exposure. In the one-dimensional case, this can be simplified such that if a particular column is only 90% efficient as compared to some standard, then the desired exposure for any pixel in the column is multiplied by 10/9 before it is stored in the sliding window array. This multiplication factor is also applied to any white defect background exposure level that is added to the desired exposure. With these pre-corrected exposure levels, the decrementing strategy is as described above, by the current exposure. The advantage of this approach is that all adjustments are done to the exposure before storing it in the sliding window array. This requires less processing than having to perform adjustments during the sliding window process.

## OTHER EMBODIMENTS

[0073] Throughout this discussion, various specific examples have been provided. However, the present invention is not limited to these examples, which have been provided to explain the invention, and how to make and use it.

## Claims

1. A method of compensating for defective elements of a spatial light modulator (SLM) used for exposing a photoconductive printer drum, which elements are "stuck on", comprising the steps of:
  - providing extra rows of said SLM, which extra rows comprise a white balancing area;
  - determining the number of said defective pixel-generating elements in each column of said SLM;
  - for each said defective element in a column of said SLM, addressing elements in a corresponding column of said white balancing area as "off"; and
  - addressing all other elements in said white balancing area as "on".

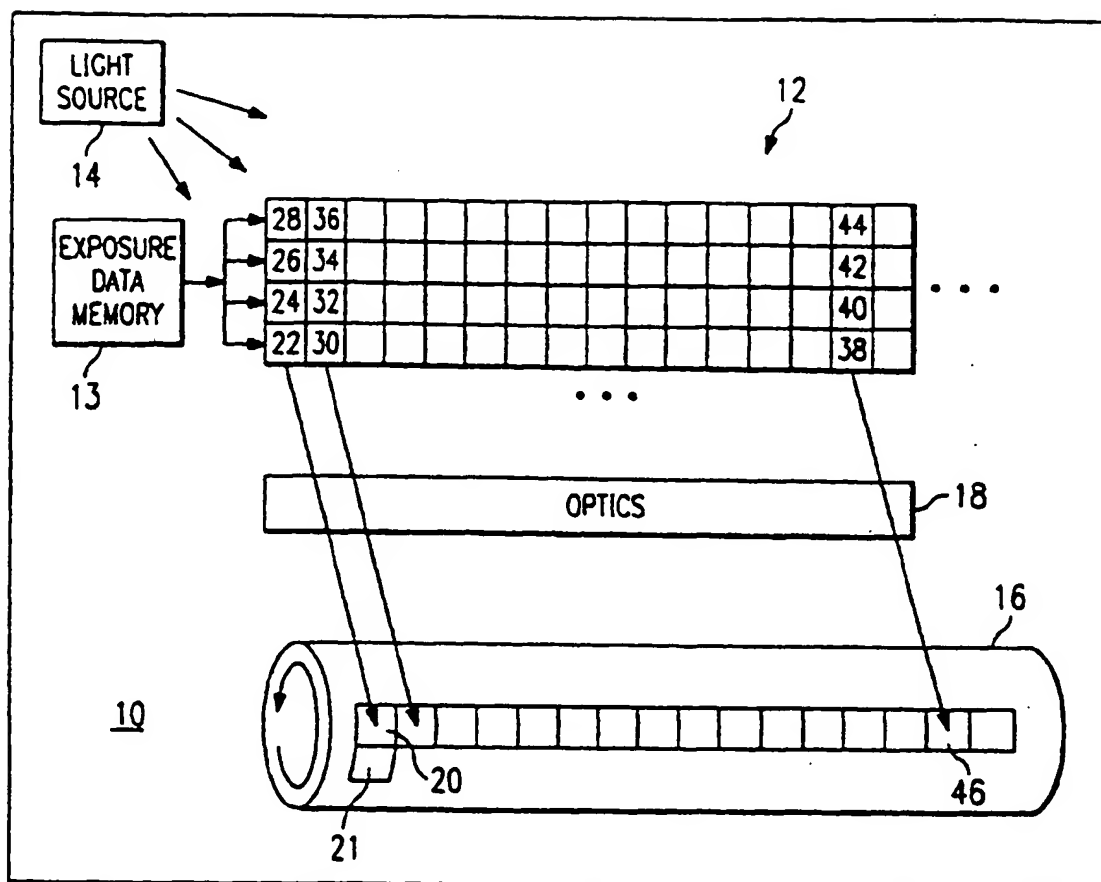
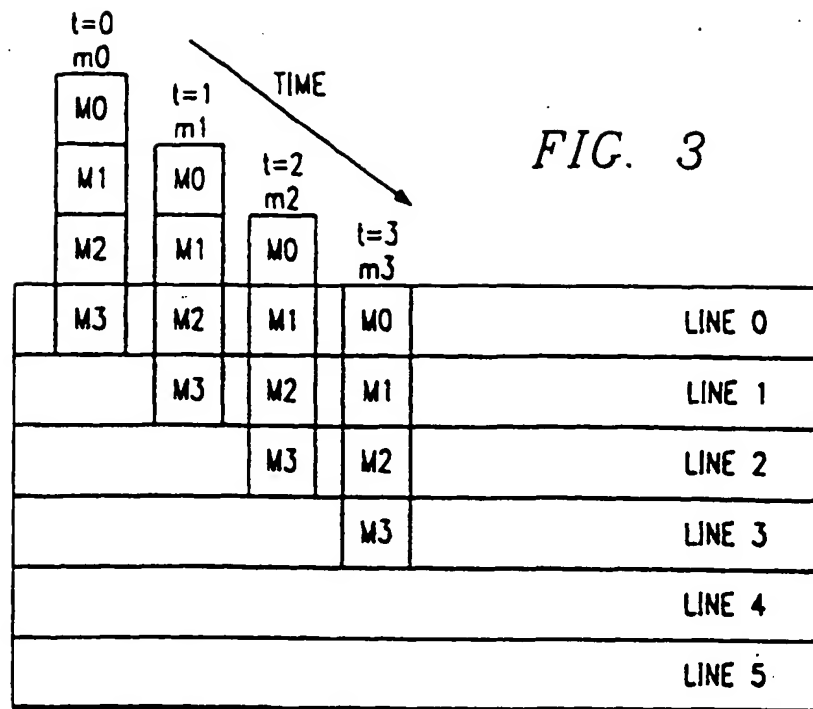


FIG. 1

GREYSCALE DATA

FIG. 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LINE } 0 &= [P_{0,0}, P_{0,1}, \dots, P_{0,n-1}] \\
 \text{LINE } 1 &= [P_{1,0}, P_{1,1}, \dots, P_{1,n-1}] \\
 \text{LINE } 2 &= [P_{2,0}, P_{2,1}, \dots, P_{2,n-1}] \\
 \text{LINE } 3 &= [P_{3,0}, P_{3,1}, \dots, P_{3,n-1}] \\
 &\vdots \\
 \text{LINE } L-2 &= [P_{L-2,0}, P_{L-2,1}, \dots, P_{L-2,n-1}] \\
 \text{LINE } L-1 &= [P_{L-1,0}, P_{L-1,1}, \dots, P_{L-1,n-1}]
 \end{aligned}$$



*FIG. 4*

SLIDING WINDOW ARRAY FOR  
ROW INTEGRATION

ROW 0 [0,0,0, . . . 0,0]  
 ROW 1 [0,0,0, . . . 0,0]  
 ROW 2 [0,0,0, . . . 0,0]  
 ⋮  
 ROW R-1 [9,6,2, . . . 0,7]

GRAYLEVEL	NUMBER OF EXPOSURES
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	5
5	6
6	7
7	9

*FIG. 5*

MICROIMAGE

ROW 0 [0,0,0, . . . 0,0]  
 ROW 1 [0,0,0, . . . 0,0]  
 ROW 2 [0,0,0, . . . 0,0]  
 ⋮  
 ROW R-1 [1,1,1, . . . 0,1]

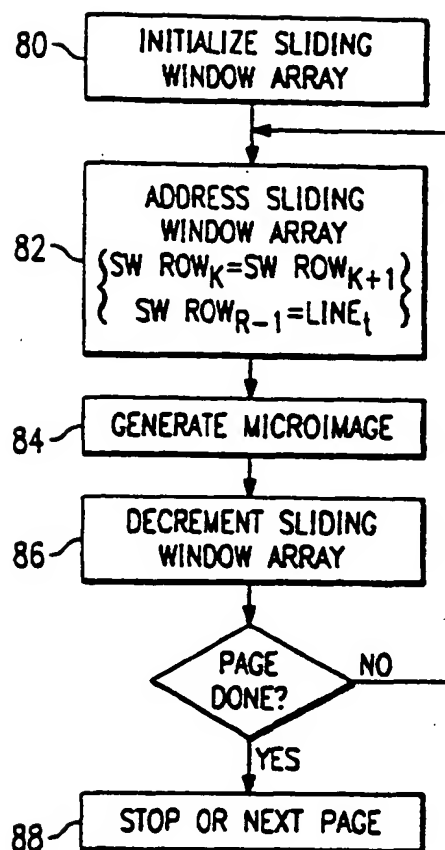
*FIG. 6*

ROW INTEGRATION  
SLIDING WINDOW ARRAY AFTER DECREMENTING AND SLIDING

ROW 1 [0,0,0, . . . 0,0]  
ROW 2 [0,0,0, . . . 0,0]  
.  
.  
ROW R-2 [8,5,1, . . . 0,6]  
ROW R-1 [5,0,3, . . . 4,6]

FIG. 7

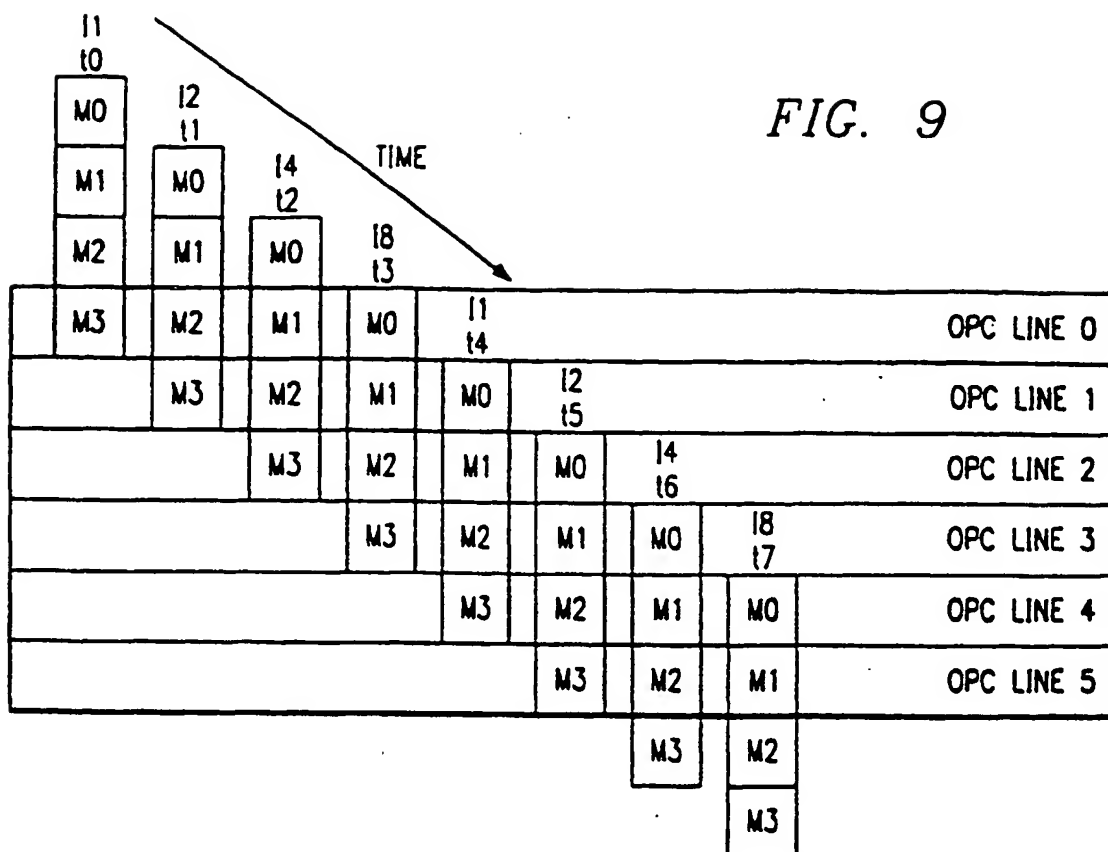
FIG. 8



SLIDING WINDOW ARRAY FOR MULTIPLE INTENSITIES

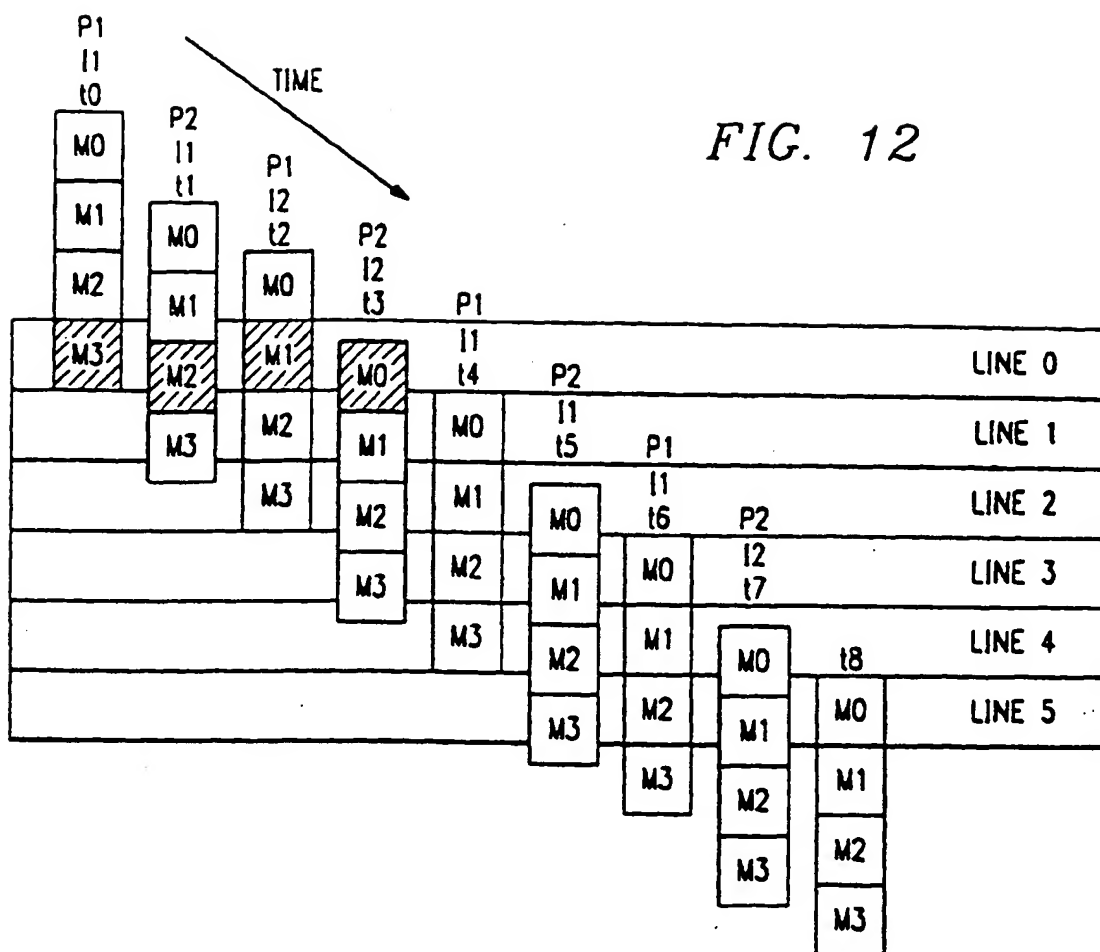
SW ROW 0  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} I1=0 \\ I2=0 \\ I4=0 \\ I8=0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} I1=0 \\ I2=0 \\ I4=0 \\ I8=0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} I1=0 \\ I2=0 \\ I4=0 \\ I8=0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$   
.  
.  
SW ROW R-1  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} I1=0 \\ I2=1 \\ I4=0 \\ I8=0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} I1=3 \\ I2=2 \\ I4=2 \\ I8=2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} I1=5 \\ I2=5 \\ I4=4 \\ I8=4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

FIG. 10



*FIG. 11*

GRAYLEVEL	NUMBER OF EXPOSURES			
	I1	I2	I4	I8
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0
..				
31	3	2	2	2
..				
63	5	5	4	4



SLIDING WINDOW ARRAY FOR MULTIPLE PHASES AND INTENSITIES

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ROW } 0 & \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} P1 & P2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} I1=0 & I1=0 \\ I2=0 & I2=0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} I1=0 & I1=0 \\ I2=0 & I2=0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \cdot \cdot \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} P1 & P2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} I1=0 & I1=0 \\ I2=0 & I2=0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} I1=0 & I1=0 \\ I2=0 & I2=0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \vdots & \\
 \text{ROW } R-1 & \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} P1 & P2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} I1=0 & I1=0 \\ I2=1 & I2=0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} I1=11 & I1=0 \\ I2=10 & I2=0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \cdot \cdot \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} P1 & P2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} I1=11 & I1=11 \\ I2=10 & I2=11 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} I1=11 & I1=11 \\ I2=10 & I2=11 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

*FIG. 13*



GRAYLEVEL	NUMBER OF EXPOSURES			
	I1, P1	I1, P2	I2, P1	I2, P2
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
...	...			
15	5	0	5	0
16	5	1	5	0
..	..			
30	5	5	5	5
31	5	6	5	5

FIG. 14

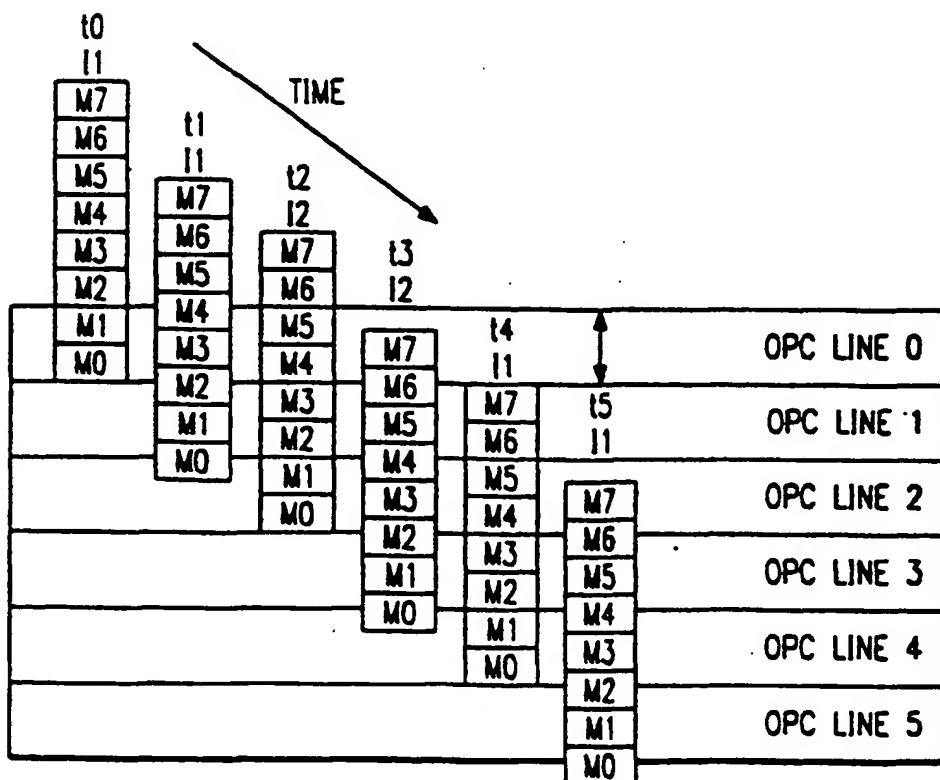


FIG. 15

FIG. 16

GRAYLEVEL	NUMBER OF EXPOSURES							
	I1, P1	I1, P2	I1, P3	I1, P4	I2, P1	I2, P2	I2, P3	I2, P4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
.....								
15	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
16	5	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
...								
31	5	6	0	0	5	5	0	0
...								
63	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	5

SLIDING WINDOW ARRAY FOR PULSE DURATION

FIG. 17

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{ROW 0} \quad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} D1=0 \\ D2=0 \\ D3=0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} D1=0 \\ D2=0 \\ D3=0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} D1=0 \\ D2=0 \\ D3=0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\
 \vdots \\
 \text{ROW R-1} \quad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} D1=3 \\ D2=2 \\ D3=2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} D1=4 \\ D2=5 \\ D3=4 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} D1=5 \\ D2=5 \\ D3=4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}
 \end{array}$$

GRAYLEVEL	NUMBER OF EXPOSURES		
	I1, P1	I1, P2	I1, P3
0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0
...	...		
15	3	2	2
16	2	3	2
...	...		
30	4	5	4
31	5	5	4

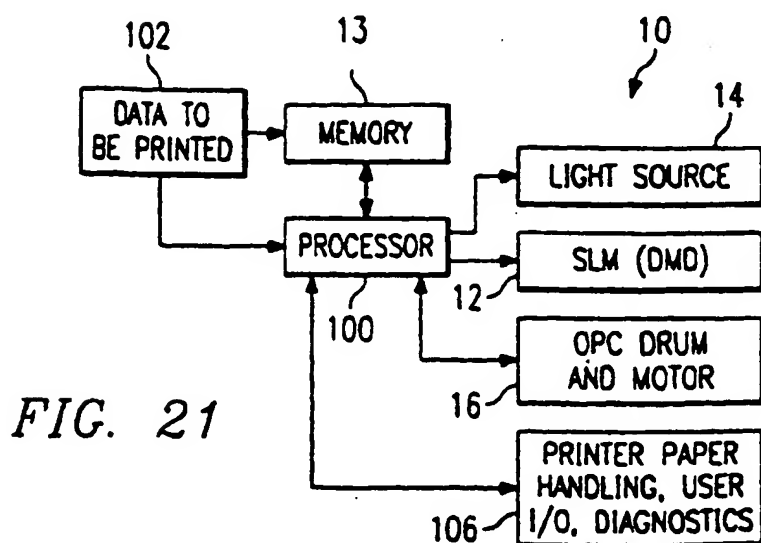
FIG. 18

FIG. 19

GRAYLEVEL	NUMBER OF EXPOSURES			
	P1=25%	P2=12.5%	P3=25%	P4=12.5%
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
2	1	0	0	0
30	10	10	0	0
31	10	11	0	0
32	10	11	0	1
47	10	11	5	6
63	10	11	11	10

GRAYLEVEL	INTENSITY LEVEL
0	0
1	1
2	2
.....	
15	15
16	15
...	
31	15
32	15
..	
63	15

FIG. 20



(12)

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(74) Representative:  
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(54) Improvements relating to a method of compensating for defective elements of a pixel array imaging device

(57) A method of compensating for defective elements of a pixel array imaging device used for exposing a photoconductive printer drum.

A method of compensating for defective elements of a spatial light modulator (SLM) used for exposing a photoconductive printer drum (16), which elements are "stuck on" comprises the steps of providing extra rows

of said SLM, which extra rows comprise a white balancing area; determining the number of said defective pixel-generating elements in each column of said SLM; for each said defective element in a column of said SLM, addressing elements in a corresponding column of said white balancing area as "off"; and addressing all other elements in said white balancing area as "on".

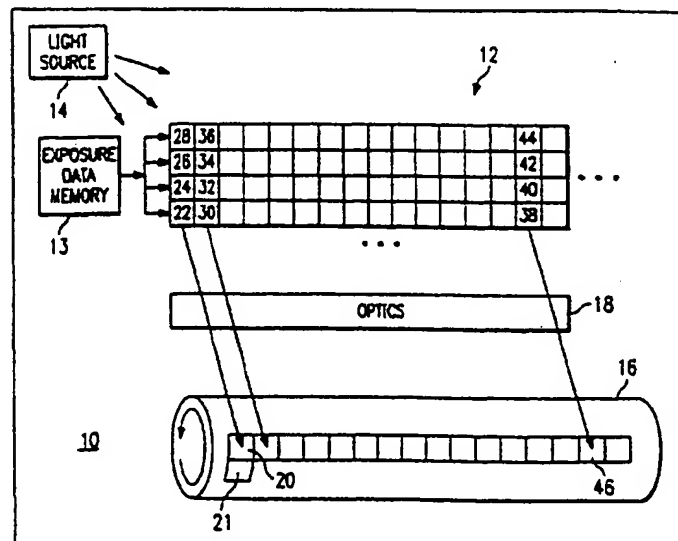


FIG. 1

EP 1 069 759 A3



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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			H04N G06K
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 25 September 2001	Examiner Isa, S
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